

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 12, 1864.

Gov. Bramlette and his Position.

Gov. Bramlette has seen fit, contrary to all Kentucky usage, to lay aside the duties of an Executive, for awhile, to take the stump in favor of the Chicago platform, and its nominees for President and Vice President. At a McClellan ratification meeting, held in Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 19th of September, 1864, the Governor addressed the people. To the style of his speech we are gratified that we can pay a compliment. It is, with the exception of a single passage, respectful towards his opponents, and altogether pitched in a much higher key of loyalty, than most speeches which it has been our misfortune to read, delivered by "Democratic" orators.

The Governor says, he is not, and can not become a rebel. We believe him; and think there are but few men in the State who believe that he sympathizes with the rebellion. But, it is very evident that the Governor is very much disturbed about the negro, and his tender-footedness on this question has led him to do some very unwise and injurious things to the Union cause. The main points of his speech, which we shall notice, are these:

1st. Gov. Bramlette charges the President with the "organization of negro troops in Kentucky, in palpable and direct violation of the promise given to me by the President, in March last."

2d. The Governor asserts that the President has abandoned a conservative for a radical policy; and now makes the abandonment of slavery, by the rebels, a condition of peace.

3d. He openly states that martial law has been declared in Kentucky, without any cause therefor, to control the election in November.

These are the grave points with the people of Kentucky. The concluding portion of the speech is taken up with an attempt to set forth the glories of McClellan and Pendleton; and divers reasons are urged why the people should vote for them. Let us take the charges in their order, and appeal to the facts.

1st. Has Mr. Lincoln broken his promise to Gov. Bramlette? Has he falsified his word; and, while promising to do one thing which the Governor asked, turned square about, and done the opposite? In March, 1864, Gov. Bramlette visited Washington. The object of that visit, and its results, are thus set forth by Gov. Bramlette, in a letter published in the Commonwealth of April 25th, 1864:

"The object of my mission to Washington was, to have the quotas of militia called into service from Kentucky assigned upon the basis of enrollment, and not of population; and to obtain relief to the citizens of Kentucky against the unauthorized and offensive interference of officers, soldiers and recruiting brokers with the slaves in Kentucky; and to have the enlistment and draft of slaves confined within the purview of the act of Congress for enrollment and draft, &c."

"Upon presenting the facts, upon which these demands were made, the President and Secretary of War promptly decided, that the demands were just and reasonable, and that every thing they could do to further my wishes, in these regards should be done."

"To carry out the other purposes Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, commanding Department of Kentucky, was also appointed Supervisor of Enrollment and Draft, with powers to correct the offensive courses complained of, and to see that the ENLISTMENTS AND DRAFT were confined within the law, and to duly authorized officers."

Thus we see what Gov. Bramlette got by his visit to Washington—all he wanted. Gen. Burbridge, the man whom Gov. Bramlette selected for the commander of this Kentucky Department, was entrusted with the "enrollment and draft." The orders he received were known to Gov. Bramlette, and were satisfactory to him; for he came home with these words gushing from a full heart:

"It is a source of gratification to me to add, that the President and Secretary of War manifested the most cordial readiness to bestow upon the people of Kentucky every favor which, under the existing laws, could reasonably be demanded; and expressed the most earnest sympathy for them, and a desire to avert, so far as may be, the recurrence of those calamities to which, as a Border State, they have been subjected."

Thus the matter stood up to April 23, 1864. Negroes had been enrolled, and the Governor had issued his proclamation to the people about it. He had visited Washington and laid his complaints and grievances before the authorities, and had them all satisfactorily met. The whole matter was put into the hands of Gen. Burbridge, and he received his orders in reference thereto, and Gov. Bramlette was satisfied. He came home with a high opinion of the kindness of the President, and was so satisfied that he would stick to what he had said, that he was heard to say: "If those orders given Gen. Burbridge were adhered to, Mr. Lincoln would carry Kentucky in the November election."

According to a law of Congress, which no respectable lawyer will say is unconstitutional, negroes were made subject to enrollment and draft. Kentucky negroes were enrolled according to that law by the orders of the Executive, whose duty it was to see that all the laws be faithfully executed. But Gov. Bramlette says, in "palpable and direct violation of the promise given him by the President," he has authorized the organization of negro troops in Kentucky. The question at once arises: Has President Lincoln broken his promise to Governor Bramlette? We answer, no; and this is the proof:

The whole matter was left in the hands of General Burbridge. He received his orders about the time Governor Bramlette was in

Washington, and the orders he received were approved by Gov. Bramlette. The negroes began to be organized in Kentucky about the 1st of May, about six weeks after Gov. Bramlette returned from Washington. On the 7th June, the Baltimore Convention met. Twenty-one delegates from Kentucky attended that Convention, and visited the President in a body—one month, remember, after the commencement to organize negro troops in Kentucky. One of those delegates bore a letter from Gov. Bramlette, to the authorities at Washington, complaining of what he considered a breach of faith, in reference to organizing negro troops in this State. That letter was read, and was commented upon in the presence of that delegation, the President and Secretary of War being present. The question was there and then directly put to both the President and the Secretary of War: Whether either of them had given any orders to Gen. Burbridge, in reference to organizing negro troops, since Gov. Bramlette was in Washington? They both answered that Gen. Burbridge had received no additional orders from them, on that subject, since Gov. Bramlette was in Washington.

This statement was made in the presence of that delegation. The matter was then discussed, and the President inquired of those men what he should do for Kentucky in the premises? They replied: "Since this thing has commenced, and has gone on thus far, the best thing you can do for our State is to push it to a conclusion at once, and be done with it."

Here, then, we have the facts. The President confided this whole matter of "enlistments and draft," to General Burbridge. Governor Bramlette was satisfied. General Burbridge received no additional orders or instructions, in reference to the matter, different from those Governor Bramlette had approved. Who, then, is responsible for the enlistment of negroes? And what becomes of the charge that the President had broken his promise?

In further confirmation of these facts, we would add, that the Provost Marshals received their instructions,—not from Gen. Fry at Washington, through Major Sidel Provost Marshal General of this State, but directly from Gen. Burbridge.

No, people of Kentucky, Mr. Lincoln has not broken his promise to Gov. Bramlette. Acting under the law of Congress it was his duty to have the negroes enrolled and drafted. Gen. Burbridge ordered enlistments of negroes, and the President in refusing to stop it, acted in accordance with the wishes of Kentuckians expressed to him at that conference. What the people of Kentucky have thought best for the State he has endeavored to do; always looking upon us with a lenient and partial eye, he has paid a deference to our wishes which he has extended to those of the people of no other State. He has labored to lighten the burdens of the war, which fell on us; and, as Gov. Bramlette has said, has always "manifested the most cordial readiness to bestow upon the people of Kentucky every favor, which, under the existing laws, could reasonably be demanded."

2. Has Mr. Lincoln made the abandonment of slavery the *sine qua non* of peace? We answer emphatically, no! But, before proceeding to examine the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln to the "peace commissioners" who appeared at Niagara, let us examine the opinion of Gov. Bramlette in reference to the object of the war, as carried on previous to that proclamation. It is the habit of "Democrats" to accuse the President of changing the object of the war, by the issuing of his preparatory Emancipation Proclamation of September, 1862. In fact, Governor Bramlette in this speech says of him—speaking of the war as carried on under the Crittenden resolution, and the invasion of Kentucky by Smith and Bragg, in the summer of 1862, he remarks: "But ere relief was carried to them, while the rebel armies were strong and hopeful and defiant, ours driven from the rebel limits, Kirby Smith and Bragg occupying Kentucky, under pretence that the conservative and just policy had failed, Mr. Lincoln reversed his course and took the radical road to preserve the Union and restore the Government."

We appeal from Governor Bramlette, the champion of the Peace Democratic Chicago convention candidates, to Gov. Bramlette, fresh from the canvass of 1863, and newly seated in the gubernatorial chair. Then he had not been excited by designing men over the negro; then his patriotism burnt with a pure flame, uncolored with the excitement bad men have raised in Kentucky, and into which they have induced the Governor to plunge to the infinite detriment of the State and the cause of the Union. In reply to his Galt House correspondent, dated November 7, 1863, Gov. Bramlette said:

"I think I see 'where the shoe pinches' your loyalty. You have lost some slaves by the unlawful interference of Federal officers. Because these officers, in violation of the laws of Kentucky and Congress, and disregarding the spirit of the President's proclamation, and the order of Maj. Gen. Burnside, enticed your slaves to run away, you conclude that 'it certainly must be apparent to you (me) as to every other man of common intelligence in Kentucky, that the object of the war' is not to restore the Union, but for the overthrow of the institution of slavery, and with it the utter bankruptcy of all slaveholders." I CONFESS MYSELF TOO DULL TO SEE THE OBJECT."

This was written ten months after the Emancipation proclamation took effect. If that did not change the object of the war most certainly nothing done since has.

As to the proclamation directed "To all whom it may concern," Mr. Lincoln's friends through the public press, have emphatically denied, that he intended it to mean that he would not receive proposals for peace, unless slavery was abandoned. The proclamation was intended for Clay, Holcomb, & Co.; and said to them he would receive proposals, if

slavery was abandoned; but did not say he would not, unless it was abandoned. Mr. Lincoln has also said to men from Kentucky, that, if his friends thought that a positive denial of the statement, that he would make the abandonment of slavery a condition of peace, was necessary, he would make it. His friends, knowing that he had never said any such thing, have not thought it necessary for him to deny it. Most certainly Mr. Seward is radical enough, and most certainly he ought to understand the intentions of the Executive—having been for three years and more his constitutional adviser. This is what he says the Administration will do in the premises:—

"Although altogether unauthorized to speak for the President upon hypothetical questions, I think I can give an answer upon the subject of slavery at the present day—an answer which will be explicit, and I hope not altogether unsatisfactory. While the Rebels continue to wage war against the Government of the United States, the military measures affecting slavery which have been adopted from necessity, to bring the war to a speedy and successful end, will be continued, except so far as practical experience shall show that they can be modified advantageously with a view to the same end. When the insurgents shall have disbanded their armies, and laid down their arms, the war will instantly cease—and all the war measures then existing, including those which effect slavery, will cease also, and all the moral, economical and political questions, as well as questions affecting slavery as others which shall be then existing, between individuals, and States, and the Federal Government, whether they arose before the Civil War began, or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of the courts of law, and to the councils of legislation."

Gov. Bramlette himself has said something very much like this, viz:

"The war of rebellion is upon us. We have to meet it, no matter what other evils may come in its train. The success of rebellion would remedy none of those evils. The only remedy is the suppression of rebellion."

Remove the cause—and the cure can be effected. Suppress the rebellion, and the occasion of these wrongs ceases, and the remedy is at hand through the civil tribunals."

If, then, Governor Bramlette's view is right, so is Mr. Seward's who speaks for the President. They all refer the matter to the civil courts, after the rebellion shall be suppressed.

3. In reference to the third charge—the declaration of martial law in Kentucky—we have only this to say: The President did it at the request of the friends of the Union, in Kentucky. The State was overrun with guerrillas. Rebels were running for office, and rebels were getting ready to vote and control the election. In a word, the same state of things existed then as existed in 1862, when Gen. Boyle forbade rebels to run for office; and in 1863, when Gen. Burnside forbade rebels to vote. Gov. Bramlette is indebted for his large majority over the rebel Wickliffe to that declaration of martial law of General Burnside, which he then defended: "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." If it was right in 1862 and 1863, it was right in 1864. In 1863 Governor Bramlette defended it; therefore, Governor Bramlette thinks it right in 1864.

Now, people of Kentucky, let us turn to two other matters which the Governor is sensitive about—Liberty of the press, and liberty of speech. Here are his views, expressed in his inaugural; they are the views, too, of Union men every where; we adopt them as the views of the Baltimore Convention; hence, we will just quote them without comment:

"Much of this form of treasonable opposition is attempted under a clamor for free speech and free press! Liberty of speech and of the press, as well as of action, must remain unbridged so long as our government exists in its present form. But freedom and license are very different and repugnant. Free speech is not a license to say a licentious is not a free press! To do, to say, to write, to print, what we have a right to do, to say, to write, or print, is the freedom for which we should contend. We should not be free to do what we have no right to do. We are at liberty to commit murder, but we have no right to do so. We are at liberty to slander our neighbor, to commit treason, to speak or print treasonable and seditious speeches, in time of rebellion, but we have no right to do so; and it is no abridgment of our rights as freemen, to punish us for such abuses of liberty, or to restrain us when reasonable grounds exist to believe we have been guilty, or are about to commit such acts, to the danger of public or private security. Some are more hurtful in speech, than action. Some will encourage and promote treason, without the courage to act it out themselves, and when seized and placed under just restraint, they clamor for the 'sacred right of free speech and free press.' Let him who does, or says, or prints, what he has no right to do, to the injury of others or the public, be held responsible for such acts. To have it otherwise would be to make licentiousness the definition of liberty. The tongue and the press, like man, should be free, but not lawless. Let them act, being amenable for acting wrong. Good and evil being set before them—and they free to choose—but must gather the fruits of that choice."

"Much is said about military arrests, as arbitrary and unconstitutional. Much of this clamor is gotten up by those who are not only ignorant of constitutional powers and duties, but whose real purpose is to destroy, not to sustain, the constitution. The constitution is always the same, though the powers and duties of the various departments and tribunals of government are very different and various. The rule which controls the action of civil departments is often very different from the rule which governs military action. The judiciary look to the statutes and judicial precedent for rules of decision. The military to the articles of war and the usages of civilized nations to settle belligerent rights. The one may do what the other may not do, and yet each be strictly within the limits of duty and right. The abuse of power is not an abrogation of its rightful exercise. We should, therefore, only correct the abuse, without restricting the power. The civil authorities rule by force of reason; the military by physical force. The rebellion has appealed from the civil tribunals, which rule by force of reason, to the military powers which rule by physical force. Each has its ap-

propriate rules—the one just as constitutional as the other, but very different. Until the rebellion dismisses its appeal, and consents to the civil rule, the law must be expounded by the rules of the power to which they have appealed. The power to suppress a rebellion is limited only by the statutes of the country where it exists, and by the usages of civilized nations. When the rebellion is suppressed, and the rebels consent to submit to the civil instead of the military rule, then the civil will take the place of the military, and judicial precedent will again become the rule of interpretation. Those who appeal from the civil to the military authorities, are great simpletons if they expect the argument of the bayonet to be construed upon judicial precedent."

Look, now, for one moment at the candidates for the Presidency, and the principles they represent. McClellan says the Chicago platform is identical with his letter of acceptance, and Gov. Bramlette adds to that platform the Harrison's Landing letter. Let us look at them: The Chicago platform does not say who commenced the war; Gov. Bramlette says the rebels did it. The Chicago platform does not say what caused the war; the Baltimore platform and Gov. Bramlette say slavery was that cause;—Gov. B's words are these:—

"The blinded ambition and obduracy of the Southern secessionists persistently thrust forward the slave as the object of strife, although the Administration and the ruling powers, for more than one year, waved it aside, and refused to accept the issue."

Gen. McClellan advised the President, in July, 1862, to adopt a policy covering the whole state of the war, and told him that, unless he did so, "our cause would be lost." He told the President "the right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims to slave labor should be asserted; and that this principle might be extended upon the plea of MILITARY NECESSITY to all the slaves of particular States;—thus working manumission in such States; and in Missouri, perhaps also in West Virginia, and possibly even in Maryland. The expediency of such a measure was only a question of time."

What then McClellan advised July 7, 1862, Gov. Bramlette says the Administration waved aside for more than a year, and only accepted the issue when "thus forced" upon him by the rebels. Mr. Lincoln says it was necessary to save the Union to free the slaves. McClellan says the Government had the right to do so, under the "plea of military necessity." McClellan's platform says the war is a failure; Mr. Lincoln says it is not. McClellan's platform demands a cessation of hostilities; Mr. Lincoln says, prosecute the war, until the rebels lay down their arms—or until the rebellion is crushed. Mr. Lincoln's platform says the war will be stopped when the rebel armies are broken, and the rebellion suppressed. McClellan says stop now, and let us have a Convention. Gov. Bramlette says: "When the rebellion is suppressed, and the rebel armies broken, if the dominant party wish to prosecute the war further, then the issue will be presented, and my judgment is that *few will be willing to fight for any purpose beyond the restoration of the National authority over the revolted States.*"

Which do you prefer, lovers of the Union?

Turn now to the supporters of the candidates. Who favored the nomination of Mr. Lincoln? The true conservatives of the Nation,—the people. He was opposed by the Radicals all over the North,—Greeley, Phillips, Fremont, and all the rest of them preferred some more radical man. Who favored Gen. McClellan? Seymour, Voorhees, L. W. Powell, G. Davis & Co. Gov. Bramlette said in his Inaugural: "Kentucky will not affiliate with those at home, or in other States, whose manifest object is, under pretence of opposition to war measures, to cover their real purpose of crippling the energies of our Government, paralyzing its arm of just defence, and forwarding the aim of the rebellion." Yet he is now advocating a peace candidate—Pendleton,—on a platform which demands an immediate cessation of hostilities, in company with Wickliffe, Bullock, Meriwether, Harney, Powell, Vallandigham, F. Wood & Co. Who has changed? Gov. Bramlette or Wickliffe, Powell & Co.? Let the Chicago Convention be the answer.

Now, People of Kentucky, consider well how you vote. Do you love the Union? Then vote with those who are pledged to maintain it. Do you rejoice in the deeds of our gallant army? Then vote with those who will sustain that army until the rebellion is suppressed. Do you want an honorable peace? Then vote with those who intend to have an honorable peace. Do you want the Government wisely administered? Then vote for him whose wisdom has shown itself in four years of your service at the helm of the Government. Do you desire a dismembered Union, and a dishonorable peace, that will make this nation the object of the finger of scorn for all people for all time, then vote for McClellan and Pendleton on the Chicago peace platform.

The question is momentous. It involves the existence of the Union. Consider it well, men of Kentucky, and make up your minds to act as men who love their country, and are willing to do or die in its behalf. Never forget that the issue is, simply, the Union preserved—the rebellion crushed—the civil laws restored—national honor protected—our own and our children's liberty and happiness guaranteed, on the one hand, with an honorable and lasting peace; while, on the other, we will have a dismembered Union—national disgrace—a patched up peace, which will soon give place to continual war.

Remember, that if you object to Mr. Lincoln's acts, the same objections lie against McClellan. Did Mr. Lincoln issue a proclamation freeing the negroes? He did so to preserve the Union; and McClellan advised it three months before it was done. Has

Mr. Lincoln arrested men? So has McClellan. Has Mr. Lincoln favored a draft? So has McClellan. But Mr. Lincoln will not consent to peace, until the rebellion is overthrown. McClellan stands upon a platform which demands an immediate cessation of hostilities. Mr. Lincoln is not associated with a peace man for Vice President; McClellan is. Mr. Lincoln is not supported by the peace party; McClellan is. Mr. Lincoln is bitterly opposed by the rebel armies and leaders,—by rebels in Europe, and by rebels every where, who wish to see the Union destroyed. All these people support McClellan. The poor and oppressed the world over wish the success of Mr. Lincoln. The aristocracy and the crowned heads—the oppressors of the people the world over, wish to see McClellan President. Every man who deserts to the rebels—every resister of the draft—every bounty-jumper—every dishonest contractor—every dismissed and disgraced army officer—every shirker to the rear—every member of the Sons of Liberty—every rebel and every rebel sympathizer, opposes Mr. Lincoln, and supports McClellan—"Evil communications corrupt good manners." Will you join with all the enemies of the Country everywhere—with all the outlaws of the land—the craven-hearted and the cowardly, in opposing the Union candidate?

It is idle to say McClellan is for the Union. He stands upon a peace platform; his party is a peace man. All the talent of the anti-Union Democratic party—the Seymours, the Vallandighams, the Woods, the Voorhees, the Pughs, the Powells, the Wickliffes, are for a cessation of hostilities. They can and will control him. They will fill his Cabinet at home, and represent his Administration abroad. They will sustain his measures in Congress, and be the leaders of the armies. He can not escape from them, and must act as they wish. He who votes for McClellan on such a platform, surrounded and supported by such men, will vote for the success of the rebellion, and the destruction of free Government on this Continent. Every Federal victory weakens McClellan's party. How do you like that? Every time Grant, or Sherman, or Sheridan, or Rosecrans is defeated, and the flag of the Union brought low, McClellan gains votes. Can you stand that?

No, fellow citizens, have nothing to do with such a party. Come out for your country, and rally once more around the flag of the Union. Gird up your loins, and get ready for the battle. Be firm and true in the cause of Liberty and Union; and while the gallant sons of the State are driving rebels to their last ditch in the front, and advancing the banner of the Union full high in honor and glory, do you put to flight at home, at the ballot box, those who would bring disgrace upon all those brave boys, and throw away the toil and blood and treasure of three years and more of strife for the Union. Will you do it?

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, ss.

United States of America, D. No. 189.

Hugh Leonard.

Whereas, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1864, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that said Hugh Leonard since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences, announced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes;" And that said Hugh Leonard, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz: 55 barrels of whisky and five hundred dollars in money in the hands of Lawrence Tobin, and delivered by said Tobin to the marshal of said District; That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claim, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

J. W. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney. August 31, 1864.—W4t.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding,—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

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Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding,—Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding,—Headquarters, Muncieville, Ky.

EXECUTIVE, MILITARY, AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

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Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

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THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 12, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.
UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large,
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

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Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Laws of 1863-1864.
A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Correspondence Wanted.
We would respond the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections, political, general and local intelligence.

Union Speaking.
Hon. Curtis F. Burnam, Union Elector for the State at large, will address the people of Franklin county, at the Court House, in Frankfort, next Friday night, at 7 o'clock. Let our whole population turn out to hear this gifted orator, and great champion of liberty.

J. L. Scott, Esq., will address the people of Grant county in favor of the Union cause, at the Court House in Williamson, Grant county, Kentucky, Monday, October 24, being the first day of the Grant Circuit Court.

We hope every person will read and carefully consider the able article on the second page.

Mr. John G. Nicolay, the President's private secretary, who was recently drafted in Washington, though erroneously enrolled, being subject to military duty, not in the District, but at his home in Illinois, which has more than filled its quota, and being at the same time incapacitated by illness from serving, has sent a substitute to the enrolling office, who was duly accepted and mustered in.

Gen. Dix—The New York Times says, this sterling patriot, because he declined to accept the Union nomination for Governor of this State, has been claimed by the Copperheads for McClellan. Going to Sandusky to catch piratical Copperheads, he takes occasion to make a little speech, wherein he says: "I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is a basis." That seems explicit enough.

Union Meetings in Kentucky.
CHARLES EGINTON, Esq., Union candidate for Elector, will address the public at the following times and places, commencing on each occasion at half past one o'clock, P. M.
Georgetown, Scott county, Thursday, October 13th.
Stamping Ground, Scott county, Friday, October 14th.
Eagle Bridge, Scott county, Saturday, October 15th.
Mt. Sterling, Monday, October 17th.
Paris, Tuesday, October 18th.
Little Hickman, Friday, October 21st.
Lancaster, Saturday, October 22d.
Hustonsville, Monday, October 24th.
Hastingsville, Tuesday, October 25th.
Danville, Wednesday, October 26th.
Perryville, Thursday, October 27th.
Cornishville, Friday, October 28th.
Harrodsburg, Saturday, October 29th.

The friends at all the above named places are requested to give publicity to and arrange for the several meetings.
Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., it is believed, will be sufficiently recovered to be present and will participate in the meetings of the 22d, 24th, 26th and 29th.
The public generally (including the ladies) are invited to attend.
October 12, 1864.

Many of the Democratic papers are speaking very slightly of the late movements of the Army of the Potomac on the north and south sides of the James river. That the Federal army has been successful in accomplishing any good result, these papers doubt or deny, or speak of its successes as not worth the losses which they have cost us. On the contrary, Richmond papers acknowledge the steady advance on both sides of the James, and discuss Grant's movements with great anxiety.

The Richmond Examiner of the 4th, in a long review of the recent advance upon that city by Grant on the side of the James river, evinces the greatest anxiety concerning the situation, and bewails the loss of Battery Harrison, the works captured by our forces and held afterwards against several desperate assaults by the rebels, in which their losses were heavy. It adds, earnestly: "Let troops be brought to Virginia without delay from anywhere. The safety of our lives can not be fairly left to Lee's present army, which has too great a load on it already. An accession to our forces from some quarter is the sore need of the hour—the hour of final trial, which is at hand."

Union Speaking a Frankfort.

On Monday, October 10, Charles Eginton, Esq., the Union candidate for Elector in this District, came to Frankfort to make a speech in aid of the election of Mr. Lincoln. It was the first day of the Franklin Circuit Court, and the town was filled with the citizens of the county. At 2 o'clock, Mr. Eginton entered the Court House, which was filled to its utmost capacity. As he approached the stand to commence his address he was notified that Col. John M. Harlan, of this place, desired to reply. Mr. Eginton agreed to grant him that privilege, as that was just to his hand.

Mr. Eginton commenced by stating the arrangement between Col. Harlan and himself, and said that this was the first time, during the campaign, that he had been fortunate enough to have a chance to discuss the issues of the canvass with any of the Chicagoites, as none of them had presented themselves for that purpose up to this time, and refused all his invitations to a discussion. He spoke one hour and a quarter, amid showers of applause that we have scarcely ever heard equalled.

He took up McClellan's record first—as in his letter accepting the Chicago nomination McClellan had referred to it—and commenced reading from McClellan's own report when he was interrupted by a man with a Major's shoulder straps on; who, finding he made nothing off Mr. Eginton, proposed three cheers and a tiger for McClellan, whilst some rebel not far from the "major" proposed three cheers for Jeff. Davis, remarking that he was for the dissolution of the Union. Three or four feeble voices responded to the calls; but whether for McClellan or for Jeff. Davis, we could not tell. To do the crown justice, they saw the "major" was excited, and paid but little attention to him, and he soon subsided, after Col. Harlan had a talk with him.

Mr. Eginton resumed, by remarking, that he hardly expected to be interrupted here, at the Seat of Government, where, from the Governor down, all the State officers were constantly prating about "free speech!"—And, especially, he did not expect to be interrupted by one of "Mr. Lincoln's hirelings!" To which shoulder straps replied: "I am not one of Lincoln's hirelings; I am Gov. Bramlette's!"

After reading portions of McClellan's letter to Buell, &c., and his Harrison Land- ing letter to the President, and showing that McClellan had advised the President, months before the issuing of the Emancipation proclamation, on the plea of military necessity, to adopt a system of manumission, and to seize upon the permanent use of the labor of all the slaves—big and little—old and young—male and female; and urged its adoption as an absolute means of success to the Union cause, and as a measure to gain the approbation of the Almighty, Mr. Eginton took up the Chicago platform, and gave it a thorough examination; proving that it was a rebel concern; that the Convention which adopted it had met in the wrong place—that Richmond, or Charleston, was the proper place for holding such a convention as had assembled at Chicago under the auspices of the "Peace Democracy," and that its nominees and platform ought not to be supported by the loyal people of Kentucky.

During Mr. Eginton's entire speech the rebels and "conservatives," received such blows as seldom fall upon the heads of any people or party. He fully sustained his former high reputation for earnestness and eloquence, and did his cause immense good and his opponents much harm; and took his seat amid the loudest demonstrations of applause.

Col. Harlan rose to reply, and spoke for two hours. We had intended to notice his speech at length; but we have not space to spare. Let it suffice to say that the crowd soon became aware that Col. Harlan was no match for Mr. Eginton; that he labored and worried along like a man who had no heart or spirit in what he was doing; that his entire effort bespoke a man who was sorely striving to uphold a cause he felt and knew to be wrong, and in opposition to which every impulse of his convictions and his principles arose an impassable barrier. Not once did he refer to Pendleton; no one word had he to say of his present colleagues—Powell, Wickliffe, Harney, Vallandigham & Co. Indeed, Col. Harlan did not seem like himself, except in a single instance when he gave the rebels a lick or two that reminded his hearers of the ancient ring of his Union voice. And we believe, that when he closed he felt he had made a failure, though the Chicago Convention lied when it said the Union army in its efforts in suppressing the rebellion had been a failure.

Mr. Eginton responded in a stirring speech, of some fifteen minutes. It was the most successful rejoinder we ever heard. It was withering, scathing, overwhelming, and the Attorney General must have felt it, as well as his friends. We doubt if the Colonel will again seek a contest with our gallant Elector. As we listened, and witnessed the effects of his crushing and annihilating arguments, and the manner in which he exhibited the Chicago advocates, we no longer wondered why it was that the anti-Union orator has so persistently refused to divide time with him at their meetings. The Union cause, by the discussion and Mr. Eginton's triumph, was greatly advanced. The meeting closed about 5 1/2 o'clock with three cheers for Mr. Lincoln.

Change in the Electoral Ticket.
In the First District, N. R. Black has been substituted for Hon. L. Anderson. Mr. Anderson, being a member of Congress, was ineligible to serve as Elector.
In the Second District, Ed. R. Weir has been substituted for Gen. J. M. Shackelford, who has removed to Evansville.

War News and Army Items.

We have room to-day for only the subject of official bulletins:

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Oct. 8, 10 A. M.
Hon. E. M. Stanton:
We met the enemy three and a half miles from Saltwell on the morning of the 2d, and drove him to his works around the saltworks, where he was strongly entrenched on the Blue river, supported by a heavy force under Echols, Williams, Vaughan, and it is said, Breckinridge. We at once attacked him and drove him from his works on our left and centre, and held him in check on the right, and finally, in spite of artillery and superior numbers, whipped him at every point, and forced him back to his own works. In the evening our ammunition gave out, and holding the position taken until night, I withdrew the command in excellent order and spirits. The occupation of the works themselves was only prevented by the failure of our ammunition. I learn from prisoners that the enemy's force was between six thousand and eight thousand, and that Breckinridge was present with four thousand men from Lynchburg. My force amounted to two thousand engaged. It is certain that his force greatly outnumbered ours. A detachment sent to Pound Gap, forced the way through, and drove Prentice, with a superior force, from his works at Gladville, capturing several prisoners, a number of small arms, and one piece of artillery. Our loss in all is about three hundred and fifty, and that of the enemy more. I will report more fully by mail in the morning. On the 30th, I received an order from General Sherman to return.

S. G. BURBRIDGE, Maj. Gen.
Nashville, Oct. 8—11:30 P. M.—I have not heard direct from General Sherman, but General Corse, who is at Alatoona, informs me that Sherman is at Kennesaw, repairing the railroad between Alatoona and Atlanta. He has plenty of provisions, and so far as the main army is concerned, feels secure. General Rousseau reports that Forrest has escaped him by crossing the Tennessee river on flatboats above and below Florence, on the 6th, while he (Rousseau) was detained by high water.

G. H. THOMAS, Major General.
Alatoona, Oct. 8 P. M.—General Halleck: I reached the Kennesaw mountains on the 6th of October, just in time to witness at a distance the attack on Alatoona. I had anticipated this attack, and had ordered from Rome, Ga., cars with reinforcements. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing some 200 dead, and more than 1,000 wounded and prisoners. Our loss was about 700 in the aggregate. The enemy captured small quantities of Big Shanty and Acropolis, and burned about seven miles of our railroad, but we have Alatoona and Atlanta, and an abundance of provisions. Hood moved rapidly back to Dallas, and I am watching him in case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome. Atlanta is perfectly safe to us, and this army is better off than in camp.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.
Woodstock, Va., Oct. 7—P. M.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant:
I have the honor to report my command at this point to-night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Mount Crawford, Bridgewater, and Harrisonburg yesterday morning. The grain and forage in advance of these points had previously been destroyed. In moving back to this point, the whole country from Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been untenable for a rebel army. I have destroyed over 2,000 barns filled with wheat and hay and farming implements, over 700 mills filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of the army over four herds of stock, and killed and issued to the troops not less than 30,000 sheep. This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main valley. A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I can not make. Lieut. John R. Meigs, my engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocious act all the houses within an area of five miles were burned.

Since I came to the valley from the ferry, every train, every small party, and every straggler have been bushwhacked by the people, many of whom have protective papers from commanders who have been hitherto in that valley. The people here are getting sick of the war. They have had no reason to complain, because they have been living in great abundance. I have not been followed by the enemy to this point, with the exception of a small force of rebel cavalry that showed themselves behind my rear guard to-day. A party of 100 of the 8th Ohio cavalry, which I had stationed at the bridge over the North Shenandoah, near Mt. Jackson, was attacked by McNeil with 175 men while they were asleep, and the whole party dispersed or captured. I think they will turn up; part have reached here. McNeil was fatally wounded, and fell into our hands.

H. P. SHERIDAN, Major General.
Headquarters Department Virginia and North Carolina, Oct. 8—Gen. Grant:—Our success yesterday was a decided one, although the rebel papers claim a victory. They admit that Generals Gregg and Bratton were wounded. General Gregg was in command of Field's division.

The Richmond Examiner of this morning has an official despatch from Gordonsville, dated last night, which states that a Yankee cavalry force yesterday burned the railroad bridge over the Rapidan and made their escape. No movement on the Petersburg side. No new troops had been sent over from Lee. The movement yesterday was made under his eye.

R. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen.
War Department, Washington, Oct. 10—4:20 P. M.—To Maj. Gen. Dix:—Telegraphic communication with Gen. Grant has been re-established, and, in a despatch at 1 o'clock this afternoon, Gen. Grant reports: I find our losses the other day were much less than reported; 400 will cover our loss in killed, wounded, and captured. About 150 were captured, and a great many dead fell into our hands. The loss of the enemy could not be less than 10,000 to 12,000.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.
E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.
Straitsburg, Oct. 9.—To Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point:—In coming up to this place, I was not followed by any force of the enemy till yesterday, when I discovered a large cavalry force of rebels. I immediately gave command to offer battle by attacking the enemy. I found that it was all the rebel cavalry of the valley, commanded by Rosser, and directed Torbett to attack it at daylight this morning.

The attack was handsomely made, Custer's and Nesmet's divisions charging on the back roads. Nesmet captured five pieces and Custer six pieces of artillery, and forty-seven wagons, &c. Among the wagons captured were the headquarters wagons. The eleven pieces of artillery captured to-day make thirty-six pieces captured in the valley since the 9th of September. Some of

the artillery was new, and had never been fired. Over four hundred prisoners were captured. The victory was complete. The rebels were driven over twenty miles.

P. H. SHERIDAN, CITY POINT, VA., Oct. 10.
To E. M. Stanton:
Our entire loss in the enemy's attack on our lines on Friday, the 7th inst., does not exceed 300 in killed, wounded and raising. The enemy's loss is estimated by Gen. Butler to be 1,000.

The Richmond Whig of the 8th, speaking of this battle, has the following: The gallant Gregg, commanding the Texas brigade, fell in the advance. Among the other casualties we report Gen. Bratton, of South Carolina, badly wounded, Col. Haskins wounded, and Major Hawkins also wounded. A rumor states that Gen. Gray was killed. Since Friday there has been no fighting.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.
A TRAIN ON THE KY. CEN. R. R. DESTROYED.
On the morning of the 11th October, the passenger train of cars from Lexington for Covington was captured by rebels within eight miles of Lexington. The cars, passengers and Express were robbed; \$32,000 are reported taken from the Express. The cars were all burned. Capt. Bacon of the 30th Kentucky is reported killed.

ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.—The proofs of cures of the most distressing cases of Asthma and Consumption by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam, speaks louder than words to the merits of this incomparable remedy. A grateful patient writes: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the wonderful powers of your Cough Balsam in curing me of the most troublesome cough and shortness of breath after all other means had failed." Can any result be more gratifying! what a load of suffering was removed by the use of this noble Cough Balsam. Sold by all druggists.

No rest for the Wicked.

By the following order of the Canadian authorities, it will be seen that the deserters from the draft, and others who have recently fled to Canada, have "jumped from the frying pan into the fire." Those people are really in a bad fix:

HEADQUARTERS, QUEBEC, September 21, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to all persons from the Federal States of America, who have taken refuge in Canada since the 1st of August, 1864, and are fit for the performance of military duty, to report immediately to Captain R. Stanhope Wilkes, of Her Majesty's service, at his headquarters, Clifton House, Clifton, C. W., for enrollment into the military service of Her Majesty's Government.

All persons failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of this order will be subject to military arrest, fine and imprisonment.

Refugees and exiles seeking protection of this Government must lend their aid to strengthen the government that gives them protection.

By order.

The Detroit Tribune says, in calling attention to this order,

A Sergeant has been intrusted with the duty of posting this order throughout Canada, and on Thursday evening and to-day's busy in posting up the bills in Windsor. He will continue down as far as Amherstburg, taking Sandwich in his course, and will also see that the order is posted in the various villages along the Lakeshore. The sight of the order at Windsor and Sandwich has naturally created great excitement among the draft runaways, deserters, refugees, etc., who are apparently at a loss how to proceed. Many (mostly Southerners) are making preparations to comply with its provisions, and others are returning home. The day expressed on the Great Western railway, it is estimated, took over one hundred men on the 30th September there to report.

The above might lead to the supposition that the British Government was preparing for war, but the Cincinnati Gazette has been reliably informed that it is only the intention to raise several regiments of Canadian militia to garrison, for the present, the many military posts along the frontier, and when properly drilled they will be sent to other localities, probably to the East Indies. When we remember that the British Government recently issued an order withdrawing all its regular troops from Canada it left that Province to rely upon its own inhabitants for protection. In consequence, they have necessarily had recourse to the above order to strengthen their forces.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 8, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.
McGwire vs Graves, Rockcastle; affirmed.
Bland vs Adams Express Co., Lou. Ch'y.; affirmed.
Smith vs Same, Jefferson; affirmed.
Olive vs Walton's ex'r., Todd; reversed.
Tate vs Whitworth's adm'r., Breckinridge; reversed.
Huffman's ex'r's vs Thomas, Lou. Ch'y.; reversed.
Williams vs Lemon, &c., Livingston; reversed.
Powell vs Delany, Union; reversed.

ORDERS.
McNeil vs McNeil, Laurel; continued.
Bales vs Hughes, Letcher; continued.
Ratliffe vs Friend, Johnson; continued.
Hayes et al vs Hughes, &c., Union; continued.
Hawn vs Johnson, Knox; continued.
Bowman vs Sewell, Breathitt; continued.
W. P. More's br's vs Shepard, &c., Taylor; time extended to 1st day of December next, to file transcript of record.
Sullivan vs Patterson, Lewis; petition for rehearing overruled.
Hancock vs Wilhoit, Owen; order of hearing and judgment set aside, and rehearing granted. Court adjourned until Court in course.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.
June 27, 1864—338—tw&wlv.

It is reported that Gen. Price was badly whipped at Jefferson City, Missouri; and is now endeavoring to get out of the State. Gen. Steele, it is said, is coming in on his rear from Arkansas.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.
Oct. 10, 1864.
POTATOES.—Market quiet; sales at \$3 25 @ 3 75.
BUTTER AND EGGS.—Butter is in demand and saleable at 45 @ 50c. Prices very unsettled. Eggs are selling at 20 to 25c per dozen.
GRAIN.—Market firm. Wheat at \$1 95 @ 2 00 for red, and \$2 05 @ 2 10 for white. Corn in demand; saleable at 1 25 @ 1 30 for ear and shelled. Oats we quote at 75 @ 80c, barley \$1 35 @ 1 40, and rye \$1 20.

GROCERIES.—Coffee held at 43 @ 50c. Sugar unchanged; 26. Orleans 23c to 26c, Cuba 30 @ 31c, refined, crushed, granulated, and powdered, 15 @ 33c. New Orleans molasses \$1 20. Sirups \$1 10 @ 1 25. Pepper 45 @ 46c spice from 38 @ 40c. Rice 12 @ 13c. Tea, Gunpowder \$1 40 @ 82c. Oolong 80 @ 81 50.

HAY.—Unchanged. We quote at \$20 @ 23 per ton; retailing from store at \$25.
SEEDS.—In good demand. Clover, Millet, and Hungarian grass higher. We quote as follows:
Clover 60 bushel (60 lbs.) at \$16 00 @ 18 00
Timothy " (45 lbs.) " 8 50 @ 8 75
Bluegrass, st'pd " (14 lbs.) " 1 25
" do " (14 lbs.) " 1 75 @ 1 80
Bluegrass extra " (14 lbs.) " 3 00
Red-top br'dgr " (14 lbs.) " 1 50
Millet " (50 lbs.) " 3 30 @ 3 75
Buckwheat " (48 lbs.) " 2 50 @ 2 60
Peas (May) " (60 lbs.) " 8 50
" (June) " (60 lbs.) " 3 50 @ 4 00
Chinese sug. co. " (33 lbs.) " 4 00
Hungarian grass " (48 lbs.) " 2 25 @ 3 50
Flax " (56 lbs.) " 2 75 @ 2 80
Orchard grass " (14 lbs.) " 1 25 @ 1 50
Onion sets " (28 lbs.) " 8 00
Hemp " (45 lbs.) " 3 75 @ 4 00

TOBACCO.—The market has been active and firm during the week. The sales on the 10th amounted to 23 hogshead, at prices ranging from \$8 85 to \$9 95 per 100 pounds.

DRAFT.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING IS PUBLISHED FOR THE information of all concerned:
Men whose names have been drawn in the draft are, from that moment, in military service, unless legally exempt, and this fact they are bound to show.

All men drawn must report to the Board of Enrollment according to their notifications, in default of which they are liable to arrest as deserters and to the consequences thereof, which include liability for the expenses attending the arrest in cases where the person arrested is, after examination, held to service. The Board of Enrollment sits at the Headquarters of the Provost Marshal of the District, he being President of the Board.

In cases where the serving of notices to drafted men within ten days after drawing, has been found impracticable, by reason of forcible resistance, the service of notices as soon as practicable thereafter, is valid.

The civil authorities of the State are requested, by the Provost Marshal General to co-operate with the military authorities in arresting all deserters as above described, as well as deserters from the former draft who having failed to report, may be found lurking in the State.

Men who have enlisted after their names have been drawn in the draft, whether notified or not, are in military service under the draft, and not by the enlistment, which is void; they must report to the Board of Enrollment of the District in which they were drawn, and if they desired to continue in the organization they had chosen, they can state their preference, when, if practicable, the commandant of the rendezvous may assign them to such organization.

Commanding officers of regiments and other organizations are desired to furnish, according to their best knowledge or belief, to Provost Marshals of Districts, the names and description of all men who may have enlisted in such organizations after their names had been drawn in the draft, by means of which lists and description Boards of Enrollment may, on comparison with their lists of drafted men, ascertain to which class the men belong.

W. H. SIDELL, Major 15th U. S. Infantry, Act'g Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between
RODMAN & BLACKBURN
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THOS. RODMAN is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in closing up the partnership business.

THOS. RODMAN having purchased the interest of J. L. RODMAN and R. W. BLACKBURN in the stock of goods on hand will continue the business upon his own individual account, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.
THOS. RODMAN, J. L. RODMAN, R. W. BLACKBURN.
Frankfort, Oct. 10, 1864—2ms.

RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 15 years old and is of bright copper color. Says she belongs to E. Herndon, born Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
September 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, 15th September, 1864, a negro girl calling herself LYDIA. She is about 16 or 18 years old, copper color. Says she belongs Dr. Perkins, of Pulaski county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
September 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MARY JANE. Said woman is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Also, her daughter JENNY. Said Jenny is about 16 years old, copper color. They belong to John G. dard, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
Sept. 27, 1864—1m.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on
Monday, September 5, 1864,
and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.
No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
July 20, 1864.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF SHELBY county, as a runaway, a negro boy named HENRY, about 16 years old, dark color. Says he belongs to Charles Ennis, of Fayette county, Kentucky.

Said boy will be disposed of according to law if not claimed and taken by his owner.
H. BURNETT, J. S. C.
Sept. 13, 1864—wlm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, 1864, as runaways: one woman, black complexion, named EMMA, aged about 20 years; also FRANCIS, aged about 24 years, and black complexion. They are supposed to belong to Allen Butler, of Crittenden county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

HENRY BURNETT, J. S. C.
September 5, 1864—w&wlm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 8th day of August, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself FRANK. Says he belongs to Sanford Davis, of Scott county, Ky. Said negro man is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, complexion black, weighs about 150 pounds. He was arrested in Franklin county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WILLIAM CRAIK, Jailor P. O.
Aug. 17, 1864—359—wlm.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA

HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quinn, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and prompt manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style. They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash.
Frankfort, June 22, 1864—335—3m.

Lost! Lost!! Lost!!! Lost!!!!

CHARLES CLEMENT, aged 21 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, black beard, slim built, and dressed in black pants, white shirt, and small boys hat, left home on the 25th day of July, 1864, in a deranged state of mind from epilepsy. He was seen on the train from this place to Lexington, on the morning of the 26th of July, from Gillman's Station. He may be some where along the railroad or in Frankfort or Lexington.

Any officer or other person seeing such a person and letting me know where I can find him, shall be liberally rewarded. He has fits often during the night, can tell his name when asked.

J. W. CLEMENT, Louisville, No. 3, Court Place.
Sept. 16, 1864—w&wlm—365.

NOTICE.

LOST CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE No. 2,400, for six shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated June 3d, 1861, and No. 2,422, for fourteen shares of the same stock, dated January 24, 1862, were enclosed by mail, on the 30th of March, 1864, to F. C. McCalla, Cashier at Georgetown, Ky., together with power of attorney of S. P. Weisiger, to whom said certificates were issued, but were never received by said McCalla, and so were lost. I shall apply to the said Farmers' Bank, at their principal office in Frankfort, to issue a new certificate to me as the purchaser, in lieu of those so lost. All persons are called upon to show cause why it shall not be done.

F. A. LYON.
August 8, 1864—354—w&wlm.

Negro Women for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Franklin County Court made at the September term, 1864, On Monday the 10th day of October, 1864, (being circuit court day) to the highest bidder, at public auction, on a credit of twelve months a negro girl calling herself CALLEY, who is about 17 years of age, 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color, who says she belongs to John Hollaway of Knoxville Tennessee, was committed to the jail of said county on the 27th day of July, 1864.

The sale will take place at the Court House door, in

